

ensure effective pandemic and disaster planning and response for mission continuity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting this common-sense bill, H.R. 3263.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I urge Members to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3263 is a measure that this country needs.

I believe all of us in this body can agree that protecting the health and safety of DHS personnel is critical to homeland security, and to that end, we must pass this bill.

Enactment of H.R. 3263 would strengthen medical countermeasure protocols within the Department and help DHS prepare for and respond to homeland threats.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 3263, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3263.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1415

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2467, PFAS ACTION ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2668, CONSUMER PROTECTION AND RECOVERY ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3985, AVERTING LOSS OF LIFE AND INJURY BY EXPEDITING SIVS ACT OF 2021

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 535 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 535

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2467) to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules

Committee Print 117-10, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 2 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2668) to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to affirmatively confirm the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to seek permanent injunctions and other equitable relief for violations of any provision of law enforced by the Commission. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-11 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3985) to amend the Afghan Allies

Protection Act of 2009 to expedite the special immigrant visa process for certain Afghan allies, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 7. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Thursday, July 22, 2021, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV with respect to multiple measures described in subsection (b), and the Chair shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion.

(b) A measure referred to in subsection (a) includes any measure that was the object of a motion to suspend the rules on the legislative day of July 19, 2021, or July 20, 2021, in the form as so offered, on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX.

(c) Upon the offering of a motion pursuant to subsection (a) concerning multiple measures, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 535, providing for considering of three measures. First, H.R. 2467, the PFAS Action Act, under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman PALLONE, provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their designees, makes in order 10 amendments, provides en bloc authority, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 2668, the Consumer Protection and Recovery Act, under a closed rule. The rule provides for 1

hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their designees and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule further provides for consideration of H.R. 3985, the ALLIES Act of 2021, under a closed rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman NADLER, provides for 1 hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their designees, and provides one motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule provides the majority leader or his designee the ability to en bloc requested roll call votes on suspension bills considered on July 19 and July 20, 2021. This authority lasts through July 22.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the three bills in this rule: H.R. 2467, the PFAS Action Act of 2021; H.R. 2668, the Consumer Protection and Recovery Act; and H.R. 3985, the ALLIES Act of 2021.

H.R. 2467 will require comprehensive regulation of PFAS under our Nation's landmark environmental laws.

PFAS compounds—dangerous, man-made chemicals which do not break down easily and are known as forever chemicals—have contaminated our water, soil, and air for decades. The CDC estimates that nearly every American has been exposed to them, especially our brave firefighters, service members, and their families.

In my home State of North Carolina, we know this issue too well. Chemical companies have polluted the Cape Fear River with PFAS for years. Tests of drinking water systems in my district, including in Raleigh and Cary, have detected PFAS.

This bill would accomplish multiple goals, including directing the EPA to establish standards to protect our drinking water from contamination and authorizing grants to drinking water utilities treating PFAS contamination.

Some utilities are already investing millions of dollars to upgrade their water treatment technology. I was proud to offer a bipartisan amendment with Congressman ROUZER to clarify the requirements for this grant program, helping to ensure that communities that are already investing money to address this problem can still benefit from the funding included in this bill.

H.R. 2467 is a strong step forward to protect the health of our water, air, soil, and our people. I am thrilled that we are bringing this bipartisan legislation to the House floor.

I also rise in support of H.R. 2668. For over 100 years, the FTC has been tasked with protecting consumers from fraud and deception in the marketplace. Until the Supreme Court's recent ruling, the FTC used a provision of the FTC Act to recover and return

billions of dollars to victims of fraud. Senior citizens, military families, and immigrants are particularly vulnerable to scammers and deceptive business practices.

H.R. 2668 will ensure that the FTC has the tools it needs to protect hard-working families and small businesses and to make victims of fraud whole.

Lastly, I rise in support of H.R. 3985. I come from a military State, and I am proud to advocate on behalf of all those who have risked their lives to protect our country. As we draw down our forces in Afghanistan, the very least we can do for our Afghan allies—including interpreters, contractors, and security personnel—is to protect them from the Taliban and provide them with the opportunity to rebuild their lives in safety here in the United States.

North Carolina is fortunate to be home to many courageous Afghans who relocated to the United States through the Afghan Special Immigration Visa program, and I know that my community will benefit from allowing more of these heroes to take refuge in our State.

By increasing the Afghan Special Immigration Visa cap and easing requirements for applicants, this bill will ensure that our Nation keeps its promises to those allies who stood shoulder to shoulder with American forces on the battlefield.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to pass all three of these bills, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule provides for consideration of a bill to designate perfluorooctanoic acid, also known as PFOA, and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, also known as PFOS, as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, outside the regular rulemaking process. This rule also includes a bill to overturn a recent Supreme Court decision on the Federal Trade Commission's authority to seek monetary relief for consumers, and a bill to ease restrictions and increase the cap on Special Immigrant Visas for Afghans.

H.R. 2467, the PFAS Action Act, has a laudable goal to address the negative impacts of PFOA and PFAS. These are manmade chemicals and have proven useful but potentially harmful. While they are often used in products throughout our world, there is evidence that certain types of PFAS lead to negative health consequences. Although there is bipartisan agreement that Congress needs to address PFAS contamination, this bill does not achieve that goal.

The PFAS Action Act would require the Environmental Protection Agency to designate PFAS and PFOA as hazardous substances under the Com-

prehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, known as CERCLA, within 1 year of the bill's passage and then to consider designating the remaining 9,000-plus PFAS chemicals as hazardous substances within 5 years.

The reality is just over 800 compounds have been categorized as hazardous substances since the passage of CERCLA in 1980. Now, we are going to add over 9,000 chemicals in just 5 years, and I submit it will be nearly impossible for the Environmental Protection Agency to implement this.

The agency is actively engaged in investigating the prevalence of PFAS chemicals and has undertaken rulemakings to address some of the provisions in this bill, so undercutting this process by establishing unrealistic requirements on a shortened timeline sets the Environmental Protection Agency up for failure.

CERCLA is an incredibly complex body of law that triggers significant liability if a cleanup is necessary. Creating a blanket designation of all of the 9,252 PFAS chemicals would create a massive problem for consumers who live with FDA-approved PFAS devices. For example, 40 million Americans are currently living with a PFAS-based heart stent.

Are they to be designated as Superfund sites or to have those stents removed?

□ 1430

A blanket CERCLA designation would also hinder innovation in new products. The coronavirus pandemic has revealed the vulnerabilities in our supply chain. It doesn't seem like the correct time to limit the materials available for innovation when the designation as hazardous, for largely useful compounds, is based on rushed science.

This bill also requires the EPA to issue a rule on toxicity testing for PFAS, a rule on PFAS contamination of drinking water, and a rule to designate all PFAS chemicals as hazardous air pollutants under the Clean Air Act.

Furthermore, this legislation requires the Environmental Protection Agency to establish grants for communities to implement PFAS water treatment technologies.

Republicans offered amendments in the Energy and Commerce Committee and at the Rules Committee that were rejected for various procedural reasons. The Rules Committee did not receive a score from the Congressional Budget Office for this bill until an hour before our Rules meeting yesterday, and the CBO score was indeterminate.

The administration of this bill would cost the Federal Government \$280 million over 10 years. It is impossible to know how this impacts Federal spending over the next 10 years. No one knows how much PFAS contamination exists, so no one knows how much liability this bill creates for taxpayers.

Because the amendments offered by Republicans were based on the underlying bill, the amendments were also problematic from a budget perspective. There is no reason to limit consideration of these amendments that affect consumer safety based on the inability to achieve a budget score because the underlying bill is budgetarily suspect.

Ultimately, this bill ignores the societal good that some fluorinated compounds demand. PFAS are in medical devices that save lives. They are used in firefighting foams to put out the worst of blazes, including jet fuel fires. They are in advanced energy products like solar panels and pipelines. They are even in piano keys and dental floss. These compounds are risky if used improperly or irresponsibly, but they are essential when used correctly.

Our second bill, the Consumer Protection and Recovery Act seeks to overturn the Supreme Court's decision in the case of *AMG Capital v. Federal Trade Commission*. In this decision, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act does not grant the Federal Trade Commission the authority to seek monetary relief as an equitable remedy when engaging in enforcement actions.

Unfortunately, this bill was rushed through the Energy and Commerce Committee without addressing any of the Republican concerns. First, this bill reinstates the Federal Trade Commission's authority to seek monetary relief under section 13(b) and expands the scope to apply broadly to all FTC enforcement authority. This will likely make monetary relief the go-to remedy for every alleged FTC violation.

The Federal Trade Commission already has authority to seek monetary relief for fraudulent and dishonest conduct under section 19 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Second, this bill includes a statute of limitations of 10 years, but a 5-year statute of limitations is in line with the rest of the Federal Trade Commission Act, and, in fact, would be more appropriate. It does not make sense for courts to go back for a full decade to calculate monetary relief.

During the Rules meeting yesterday, Ranking Member BILIRAKIS offered an amendment that would have addressed these two issues. Unfortunately, committee Democrats would not even allow a debate on these amendments on the floor of this House.

Additionally, the expanded scope of the bill would give the Federal Trade Commission new authority to seek monetary relief in antitrust cases. This remedy is currently not needed, because antitrust cases can be brought through private rights of action or, in fact, treble damages, a tripling of the compensatory damages, can be awarded.

This bill is a missed opportunity to develop Federal privacy legislation that is needed to overcome a patchwork of State laws. A key part of pro-

tecting consumers is ensuring that the Federal Trade Commission has the tools to enforce a Federal privacy standard. It is disappointing that the Democrats refused to work with Republicans to make this bill actually useful and effective for real consumers.

Republicans support ensuring that the Federal Trade Commission has the necessary tools to protect consumers from bad actors. But it also recognizes that guardrails are necessary to prevent the Federal Trade Commission from exceeding its authority.

The final bill, the ALLIES Act, expands the number of special immigrant visas by 8,000 and eases requirements for Afghan requirements. To qualify, an individual must have been employed in Afghanistan by or on behalf of the United States Government, the International Security Assistance Force, or the Resolute Support Mission.

This bill removes the current requirement that the International Security Assistance Force or Resolute Support employees had been engaged in sensitive and trusted positions. This will make it easier for Afghans who served alongside our Armed Forces to qualify.

Americans first entered Afghanistan in October 2001. Most of us were not in Congress in October of 2001. And this, of course, followed the terrorist attacks on September 11 of that year. Once the Taliban was defeated and Osama bin Laden was caught, the United States worked to establish a legitimate and strong central government in Afghanistan. Now, after 20 years, Americans are ready for their brave sons and daughters to come home.

Despite our efforts and bloodshed, Afghanistan remains plagued by a resurgent Taliban, by dangerous militias, and by a weak central government. The Pentagon recently stated that, for all intents and purposes, the United States withdrawal is, in fact, already complete. Unfortunately, many Afghans who served alongside our Armed Forces and security personnel remain in Afghanistan under serious threat due to their employment by or on behalf of the United States' missions.

We must ensure that we are not putting Americans at risk by not properly vetting applicants as they are brought to this country, but we also must do right by those Afghans who risked their lives to aid Americans throughout the last 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, it will come as no surprise to you that I am going to urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule. PFAS water contamination is personal for all of us. Nearly all of us have been contaminated without our consent, without our knowledge. We all

have PFAS in our blood, the forever chemical. High levels of this toxin have dangerous and damaging health effects. The EPA's website describes the effects: "low infant birth weights, effects on the immune system, cancer . . . and thyroid hormone disruption."

And manufacturers knew. They knew the dangers of PFAS my entire life. It wasn't until the turn of this century and the heroic work of Attorney Rob Bilott that they were forced to admit what they knew. They knew that PFAS was toxic in the 1960s. They knew it was building up in our bodies, in our blood, by the 1970s. They knew it was contaminating our water by the 1980s. They knew that it was poisoning our own workers by the 1990s. But they hid the truth from their own workers, from their neighbors, from you and me.

We have a responsibility to protect everyone from PFAS contamination and the PFAS Action Act is a step in the right direction in ensuring everyone has clean water. The PFAS Action Act would: require the EPA to establish a national drinking water standard; designate PFOA and PFOS chemicals as hazardous substances; require EPA to regulate PFAS discharge; and provide \$200 million annually for wastewater treatment; place a moratorium on the introduction of new PFAS; and require comprehensive PFAS health testing.

All of this would set a standard and provide protections. I am grateful to see a requirement for EPA to develop necessary rules for safe disposal of PFAS. That is included in this legislation.

We cannot continue to allow manufacturers to recklessly poison our communities. As we move forward, remember, it is our responsibility as legislators to educate, litigate, legislate, and finally hold polluters accountable.

I thank Representative DINGELL for her tenacity in drafting and passing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying bill as well as the other two bills in the rule.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider S. 1867, the COVID-19 Origin Act, introduced by Senator HAWLEY. It has been 55 days since the Senate passed this critical bill without a single dissenting vote.

Declassifying intelligence surrounding the origin of COVID-19 is imperative and key to the House Republican plan to hold China accountable for the pandemic.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, to further explain the amendment, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP), a valuable member of the Doctors Caucus.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I urge defeat of the previous question so we can immediately consider S. 1867, the COVID-19 Origin Act of 2021.

The coronavirus pandemic has been marred by fear, confusion, and mistrust, and it appears very possible that this virus was genetically engineered through gain-of-function research in a lab at the Wuhan Institute of Virology, making the virus more contagious to human beings.

It is absolutely true that there has been political engineering, including even speaking on the facts of its origin and its initial spread. I am sure each and every one of us has talked to constituents who have said they just don't know what to believe is true when it comes to COVID. Well, we are in a position today to help, to provide some transparency and accountability. The best disinfectant is sunlight and that is what we can provide today.

I could stand up here for hours walking through the specific details of the report that I helped conduct with some of my colleagues on the Intelligence Committee, or by rehashing the findings from the hearings that our Republican colleagues on the Select Committee conducted, but I only have a few minutes, so here are a few key facts and pieces of information that our bill establishes.

Right now, what we do know is that, according to the Department of State, we have "reason to believe that several researchers in the Wuhan Institute of Virology became sick in the autumn of 2019 . . . with symptoms consistent with both COVID-19 and common seasonal illnesses."

We also know Wuhan researchers, including Dr. Shi Zheng-Li, also known colloquially as the "bat lady," conducted experiments involving a particular bat virus which showed an incredibly similar genetic makeup to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.

We also know from publications that Dr. Shi was conducting dangerous gain-of-function research.

Further, we know that the Wuhan Institute, which presents itself as a civilian institution, has received U.S. taxpayer dollars through grants to the EcoHealth Alliance. The lab has collaborated on projects for China's military.

Finally, there is no animal intermediary found. As scientists have stated, COVID-19 in its present form would have taken years to develop naturally in its infectious state, yet it did not. Rather, it was seemingly immediate.

When I was on the Cincinnati Board of Health, we investigated health issues, and we provided our findings to the public. We never saw anything like

this pandemic, but we played a key role in keeping our community healthy by preventing smaller outbreaks from happening again.

That is why, given these facts, the bill calls for three things. The bill first establishes that we must identify the precise origins of COVID-19 because it is critical for preventing a similar pandemic in the future.

Earlier this year, CDC Director Robert Redfield stated, "the most likely etiology of this pathogen in Wuhan was from a laboratory."

Even Director-General Tedros of the World Health Organization acknowledges that COVID-19 may have originated in a lab and thought it was worth investigating.

Second, given these scientific opinions and a whole slew of evidence, including what I noted earlier, the bill establishes that we have reason to believe that the COVID-19 pandemic may have originated in the Wuhan Institute of Virology in their lab.

Finally—and this goes back to my original point about transparency—the bill requires the Director of National Intelligence to declassify as much evidence as possible that they can of what they know about the origin of COVID-19; what activity the Wuhan lab was conducting; and what we know about the researchers who reportedly fell ill back in 2019.

The bill is about accountability for Americans who want to know, who deserve to know what caused this horrible scourge that took the lives of so many of our families and loved ones; that destroyed our businesses and livelihoods; that robbed them of years of their lives. Actually, the whole world wants to know.

□ 1445

It is critical to inform Congress so we can better prepare to stave off the next pandemic. I know some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have recently asked our leaders to establish a committee to do just that. I think it is a laudable goal, and this bill would help those efforts.

I can't stress enough that this bill is not controversial by any means. In fact, it passed the Senate in May with unanimous consent. Not one Senator objected, not Senators CRUZ or RAND PAUL, not BERNIE SANDERS or ELIZABETH WARREN. If those four Senators can get on board with this bill, should not we be able to do the same?

Mr. Speaker, I urge defeat of the previous question and for immediate consideration of S. 1867. It is for transparency. It is for accountability. It is for truth. It is for doing the right thing on behalf of humankind.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule under consideration today.

Well before coming to Congress, I provided legal services for Iraqis and Afghans who had put their lives at risk as drivers, translators, and contractors to help our military abroad. They needed help to obtain the Special Immigrant Visas they were promised in return.

From that experience, I know firsthand that the process is rigorous and time-consuming. Even before the pandemic, it could take years for these critical allies to receive the special visas they were promised. During that time, they and their families faced continual threats of injury and death. Many died, had to go into hiding, or had their relatives killed because they had assisted U.S. forces.

As the U.S. leaves Afghanistan after almost two decades of unending war, we need to streamline the SIV process so that we can make good on America's promise to our Afghan allies who risked their lives to protect our troops.

The ALLIES Act would ensure that the U.S. keeps its promise to protect those allies who worked with U.S. troops in Afghanistan. We must pass this bill quickly so that no one is left behind.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to state my support for the other two bills in today's rule.

My region knows just how pervasive and dangerous the PFAS chemicals are. Pennsylvania has multiple PFAS-contaminated sites, and my district is downstream from a couple of them.

Untampered drinking water should not be a debatable topic. For the health and safety of our families, friends, and neighborhoods, we need to properly regulate and remediate PFAS chemicals, and this bill would do just that.

Finally, we need to pass the Consumer Protection and Recovery Act to restore the ability of the FTC to protect consumers by forcing bad actors to return funds to consumers who have been defrauded, in the wake of a Supreme Court decision that took away that power from the FTC.

It is estimated that Pennsylvania seniors lose about \$1.2 billion a year to scammers. Forcing reimbursements has been a key tool in the FTC toolbox for almost 40 years, and it is probably the most important tool for the individual consumer. This bill will make clear Congress' intent to restore that power to the FTC.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this rule and its underlying legislation, and I call on all my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, again, I am going to urge defeat of the previous question and consideration of the amendment as previously discussed by Dr. WENSTRUP.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) to further explain the amendment.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. BURGESS for yielding and Dr. WENSTRUP for leading this effort.

If the previous question is defeated, we will amend the rule to immediately consider S. 1867, the COVID-19 Origin Act of 2021. This legislation, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent, is simple. If passed, the bill would require the Biden administration's Director of National Intelligence to declassify intelligence information related to any potential links between the Wuhan Institute of Virology, also known as the Wuhan lab, and the origins of COVID-19 in order to better prepare for and avoid future pandemics.

Let's remember the devastating effect that this pandemic has had in this country with over 600,000 deaths and 4 million deaths worldwide.

In May, Republicans on the House Intelligence Committee released an interim report outlining the growing evidence of a possible lab leak of the COVID-19 virus.

Here are the facts. Number one, we know, based on numerous reports, that the researchers at the Wuhan lab fell sick with COVID-related symptoms in the fall of 2019. Number two, we also know that there was active engagement by the Chinese military at the Wuhan lab. And, number three, we know that the Chinese Government has continued to hinder efforts for data collection and transparency in this investigation. Essentially, Mr. Speaker, they have been nontransparent and noncooperative.

The bottom line is, the American people deserve a full accounting of the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has resulted in shutting down our economy, massive deaths across the world, and millions out of work.

Mr. Speaker, how can we prevent a future pandemic if we don't know the genesis of this one?

This vote today will help answer those questions and get to the origins of the pandemic. I am proud to join my friend, Congressman WENSTRUP, in this effort for transparency, and I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE), another distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague and friend, my colleague from the Rules Committee, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS).

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of the rule in favor of the ALLIES Act.

This bill would protect our Afghan partners who risked their lives as translators and navigators to U.S. military personnel by expediting the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa process and approving an additional 8,000 visas so that they can come to America as soon as possible.

The withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan has placed thousands of these allies and their families at risk of retribution.

If not for the contributions of these Afghan partners, the United States

military losses could have been greater than already endured during this prolonged conflict.

For 20 years, their courage and sacrifice protected our troops, and they were an invaluable asset to our forces in Afghanistan. We have a duty to ensure both they and their families are safe from retaliation from the Taliban and other terrorist organizations.

In my district of Rochester, New York, my office hears multiple times per week from SIV advocates, like Keeping Our Promise and the Association of Wartime Allies. The stories they share are heartbreaking: brave men and women stuck in bureaucratic limbo, waiting for the visas they were promised so they can start a new life in America.

We need to pass this bill and honor the promise we made to our allies. If we leave these people behind, who will ever be willing to assist U.S. forces around the world, knowing that we lacked the moral resolve to protect our allies?

That is not what we stand for. The United States leads from the front. Now is the time to take charge of the situation and ensure we keep our promise and leave no one behind.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the rule and pass H.R. 3985.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), a former member of the Rules Committee and a valuable member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule. Although there are parts of the rule that I agree with, I am going to talk today about the PFAS Action Act and why I think it is a problem.

Republicans and Democrats alike are concerned about our water quality. Of course, we want to make sure that we have good-quality drinking water.

Unfortunately, the PFAS Action Act goes too far. It classifies over 9,000 chemicals as hazardous. This is a huge problem because there are a lot of materials that are made with PFAS chemicals that aren't harmful to humans.

In one case in point, in my district, there is a company called W. L. Gore. Most of you know about it because they make GORE-TEX, but they also make medical devices. They have 2,000 employees in Flagstaff, Arizona, and they have 1,000 employees in my district. They make heart stents.

I went on a tour of their company. They make all kinds of medical devices that are implanted in human beings that we rely on to save lives. Yet, those medical devices have a form of PFAS in them. If this legislation is passed, you are basically going to cause them to be called hazardous materials, and we won't be able to implant these in people.

This is a huge problem, and I think that my Democratic friends just need to think this through a little bit more.

All of us want clean drinking water. But there are so many different uses of these PFAS chemicals, over 9,000 of them, and some of them are for really good uses, like these medical devices, the heart stents.

That is why I oppose this rule. I ask my Democrat colleagues to reconsider. We had an amendment in the Energy and Commerce Committee that was rejected by the Democrats, although one of the members said they would like to revisit and fix it.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentlewoman from North Carolina as she manages this rule and does it in an excellent manner.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the underlying rule and to mention that H.R. 2467, known as the PFAS Action Act, is an important step in the right direction in providing safe and proper use of these chemicals.

As well, I rise in support of H.R. 2668, which is dealing with reinforcing the authority of the Federal Trade Commission.

Likewise, I rise in support of H.R. 3985, and I thank JASON CROW for his leadership. That is, of course, expanding the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 to expedite the Special Immigrant Visa process for certain Afghan allies, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker, we could not be making a more important statement and doing a more important act. We are making a statement that says that we do not forget our friends, our allies.

As a Member of the United States Congress since before 9/11, and having interacted with the Afghanistan Government during the early years, the creation of that government in Kabul, going to Kabul and talking to the beginning, the embryonic parliamentarians, where there were any number of women there in those early years after the war as they began to set up their government, being a part of looking at their constitution and having input into its democratic ideals, I know what can happen when America leaves.

What happened when America left after the Iraq war? Schools with girls were burned. Parliamentarians that were women lost their lives.

This is a dangerous condition, sadly. Those allies who provided us services, who were translators, who provided the civilian services, they are in danger.

This is the right direction. I thank the administration for working with us and working with Mr. CROW. I am a co-sponsor of this legislation. It is time to move this now. I really hope the other body seriously takes into account that we are saving lives.

As the co-chair of the Afghan Caucus, I think it is crucial for us to save lives. This is an important initiative. We need to do more. I think there are 8,000 visas. We need to do more, but this is an excellent step. I really support the

efforts of Mr. CROW and thank him for his leadership.

We are going to be monitoring this. We must monitor what the Taliban is doing, and we must make sure that lives are saved.

□ 1500

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how many additional speakers the gentlewoman from North Carolina has.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans agree that PFAS contamination must be addressed, and it must be addressed quickly. But requiring a blanket CERCLA designation for a family of over 9,000 compounds is not only untenable; it circumvents the science and the ongoing work at the Environmental Protection Agency.

I do want to point out that yesterday I had posed a question in the Rules Committee if there had been a hearing in the Energy and Commerce Committee. I was assured that there had been. But, in fact, those hearings occurred in the previous Congress.

There was a reference to PFAS in the budgetary hearing for the Environmental Protection Agency, and there was likewise a tangential reference in a reauthorization of a water bill, but for an issue that is this involved, it seems that this required its own separate hearing within the committee.

The Chair, who is on the Energy and Commerce Committee, knows that sometimes these things run together. We have worked on this problem for so many Congresses that I asked the question simply because I couldn't remember if there had been an actual hearing on this bill in this Congress. But, in fact, there has not, and I just want the RECORD to accurately reflect that.

The reason that that is important is there are many Members in this Congress who were not Members of the previous Congress, and we are asking them to take a vote today on a terribly important piece of legislation. We need to provide our colleagues with all the facts, and the way we do that in regular order is through the regular hearing process in an authorizing committee, like the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Unfortunately, in spite of the assurances from the chair of the Rules Committee, that has not happened with this bill.

Another thing really was concerning to me yesterday in the Rules Committee. I had two amendments. I was told: Oh, we can't do those because we don't really know the budgetary impacts of that.

My gosh, you don't know the budgetary impacts of the entire bill.

We got a CBO score right at the hearing time yesterday, and the CBO score says \$280 million of direct expenses over the next 10 years. But it has no

idea of the downstream effects of passing this legislation or what the resulting expenditures would be for Federal and State governments. We have no earthly idea what the actual cost of this is.

I would just simply submit, to reject amendments brought in good faith by Republicans because you don't have all the budgetary information at hand when the Congressional Budget Office really cannot provide us the proper budgetary direction on the underlying bill, you begin to see the discrepancy and why that yields so much frustration.

As a result, no Republican amendments to try to improve the bill were considered because of the indeterminate budgetary effects. It seems to me that a bill focused on consumer safety should not be limited by procedural issues.

Those very same procedural issues, Mr. Speaker, can be waived by the Committee on Rules. That is what we do. We waive things all the time. But in this case, we couldn't find the additional energy to be able to do that.

Additionally, the rushed bill to overturn the Supreme Court's decision on the Federal Trade Commission's section 13(b) authority to seek monetary relief will only make monetary relief the go-to remedy for every FTC violation, with no guardrails.

Creating new agency authority that affects consumers should not be undertaken so lightly and should not be rushed through committee without full consideration of the issue. This bill does nothing to advance Federal privacy standards that are needed to overcome the patchwork of State laws and increase our ability to negotiate a new data-sharing agreement with the European Union.

Again, I would just stress that an amendment offered by Mr. BILIRAKIS in committee—and I offered it again yesterday in the Rules Committee—to try to make this a more bipartisan and reasonable approach was rejected on party lines. That is not the way that we should be governing.

Finally, the ALLIES Act will increase the ability of certain Afghans to obtain Special Immigrant Visas. These Afghans worked alongside our troops for years to make their country a better place, often at significant risk to their own lives and their families' lives. We must ensure that they are properly and thoroughly vetted so that the Taliban and jihadist militias cannot exploit our generosity. We must also not leave behind those who risked their lives to aid our Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question, and I urge a "no" vote on the rule. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is long overdue for Congress to take comprehensive action to address the PFAS contamination of our environment and its health impacts on

Americans. I have seen this in North Carolina.

Industry has known of the danger of PFAS contamination for decades, yet we still lack significant Federal protections.

We cannot continue to let these man-made chemicals endanger the health of our people and our planet.

H.R. 2467 will protect Americans and our environment by setting standards for our drinking water, instituting comprehensive PFAS testing requirements, providing grants to utilities that are treating contamination, and so much more.

I also support H.R. 2668 to solidify the FTC's ability to retrieve money for victims of frauds and scams. We cannot allow American consumers and businesses to fall victim to fraud without holding scammers and bad actors financially accountable. This emergency legislation will help make Americans who have fallen victim to fraud whole.

Lastly, I support H.R. 3985 to keep our Nation's promises to our Afghan allies and protect those who helped protect us. We owe it to those who put their lives on the line for our Armed Forces. We also owe it to our service-members, who will continue to rely in the future on allied interpreters, contractors, and security personnel in foreign lands.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and the previous question.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule governing debate of H.R. 2668, the "Consumer Protection and Recovery Act", which will ensure that the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) can protect American consumers and put money back in the pockets of consumers who have been the victims of fraud and other scams by amending the Federal Trade Commission Act (FTC Act) to explicitly provide the FTC the ability to obtain both injunctive and monetary equitable relief for all violations of the laws it enforces.

Specifically, this bill would:

Add a new subsection (e) to section 13 of the FTC Act that specifies types of equitable relief the FTC may pursue: restitution for losses, contract reformation and rescission, money refunds, and the return of property;

Provide the FTC disgorgement authority to seek court orders requiring bad actors repay unjust gains acquired in violation of the law.

Clarify that the FTC may seek temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions without bond and that any relief sought under section 13(b) may be for past violations in addition to ongoing and imminent violations.

As the Nation's premier consumer protection agency, the FTC is directed to enforce numerous statutes: the core of which is section 5 of the FTC Act mandating the agency to prevent unfair or deceptive acts or practices and unfair methods of competition.

Section 13(b) of the FTC Act authorizes the FTC to bring suit in federal courts seeking relief for consumers and is a critical enforcement tool the FTC uses to combat fraud and scams under section 5.

In 2020 alone, the FTC returned more than \$482 million to over 1.6 million consumer victims of fraud or illegal business practices.

The FTC's restitution authority under section 13(b) was settled law for over 40 years, but

beginning in 2017, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals reversed its own precedent to overturn FTC authority under section 13(b) to obtain monetary relief and the Third Circuit soon followed.

Because of these decisions, close to 48 million Americans in six states became unable to obtain monetary redress under 13(b).

Then, on April 22, 2021, the Supreme Court held in *AMG Capital Management v. FTC* that section 13(b) does not allow the FTC to seek monetary relief or require bad actors to return money earned through illegal activity.

According to Acting Chairwoman Slaughter, the Supreme Court decision “deprived the FTC of the strongest tool [the FTC] had to help consumers.”

Mr. Speaker, all five FTC Commissioners have repeatedly urged Congress to take quick action to pass legislation reaffirming FTC authority under section 13(b).

H.R. 2668 does exactly that, by restoring nearly forty years of precedent and giving the FTC the ability to protect Americans from scams and unethical business practices.

Americans need this protection, because every day, and far too often, individuals in Texas and across the country fall victim to financial scammers.

The COVID-19 pandemic has given rise to an increase of scams and fraud that prey on consumers’ fears and financial insecurities, and inaction on this issue is not an option as it will only embolden bad actors.

H.R. 2668 will ensure that the FTC maintains its ability to return money to the victims of scams.

Seniors especially need this protection, because they have worked their entire lives with the promise of a safe and secure retirement, but scammers and unscrupulous businesses are taking advantage of uncertainty surrounding the pandemic and working overtime to target them.

Retirement accounts are not the only damage these scams cause—they damage the independence and trust of a vulnerable community.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, we have seen instances of fraud rise in unprecedented numbers, as scammers attempt to take advantage of senior citizens and deprive them of their hard-earned savings.

Bad actors preying on older Americans is, unfortunately, nothing new, but in the midst of a global pandemic impacting Americans’ lives and livelihoods, cracking down on those scams must be a priority.

One such scam was thwarted by Houston police and the Harris County District Attorney, who made an arrest in February in an international cyber-scam that bilked unsuspecting, mostly elderly victims out of more than \$1 million.

One victim of the scam, Asuncion Peppers, 74, a retired medical technician knows that first hand; She was bilked out of her life savings.

Hackers contacted Ms. Peppers on Facebook, pretending to be one of her Facebook friends.

She was told she was eligible for a government grant of almost one million dollars and all she had to do was send a check to pay taxes.

Investigators believes the scammers were operating from Nigeria, defrauding senior citizens in the U.S. and around the world.

Before Ms. Peppers realized she was being conned, she sent checks totaling \$87,000 hard-earned money.

She said that she worked three jobs to build her life savings.

Ms. Peppers and her husband are just two of 38 victims bilked out of more than \$1.3 million before the fraud was discovered.

This story is not an isolated incident: although 1 in 20 seniors in the U.S. is a target of fraud schemes, the National Adult Protective Services Association has found that only 1 in 44 seniors report that they are victims of a fraud scheme.

During these unprecedented times, it is imperative that Congress pass legislation that protects U.S. consumers and honest businesses from wrongdoers who steal money through fraud and deception.

Mr. Speaker, we need to strengthen federal prevention efforts and ensure leaders in the public and private sectors are collaborating on effective safeguards.

This begins with ensuring that the FTC has the explicit authority to obtain both injunctive and monetary relief for all violations of the laws it enforces.

I urge all members to join me in voting for the rule and the underlying legislation, H.R. 2668, the “Consumer Protection and Recovery Act.”

The material previously referred to by Mr. BURGESS is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 535

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 8 Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (S. 1867) to require the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; and (2) one motion to commit.

SEC. 9 Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of S. 1867.

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 207, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 210]

YEAS—216

Adams	Barragán	Bishop (GA)
Aguilar	Bass	Blumenauer
Alfred	Beatty	Blunt Rochester
Auchincloss	Bera	Bonamici
Axne	Beyer	Bourdeaux

Bowman	Huffman	Perlmutter
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jackson Lee	Peters
Brown	Jacobs (CA)	Phillips
Brownley	Jayapal	Pingree
Bush	Jeffries	Pocan
Bustos	Johnson (GA)	Porter
Butterfield	Johnson (TX)	Pressley
Carbajal	Jones	Price (NC)
Cárdenas	Kahele	Quigley
Carson	Kaptur	Raskin
Carter (LA)	Keating	Rice (NY)
Cartwright	Kelly (IL)	Ross
Case	Khanna	Roybal-Allard
Casten	Kildee	Ruiz
Castor (FL)	Kilmer	Ruppersberger
Castro (TX)	Kim (NJ)	Rush
Chu	Kind	Ryan
Ciulline	Kirkpatrick	Sánchez
Clark (MA)	Krishnamoorthi	Sarbanes
Clarke (NY)	Kuster	Scanlon
Cleaver	Lamb	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Langevin	Schiff
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Schneider
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Schrader
Cooper	Lawrence	Schrier
Correa	Lawson (FL)	Scott (VA)
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Scott, David
Craig	Lee (NV)	Sewell
Crist	Leger Fernandez	Sherman
Cuellar	Levin (CA)	Sherrill
Davids (KS)	Levin (MI)	Sires
Davis, Danny K.	Lieu	Slotkin
Dean	Lofgren	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Soto
DeGette	Luria	Spanberger
DeLauro	Lynch	Speier
DelBene	Malinowski	Stansbury
Delgado	Maloney	Stanton
Demings	Carolyn B.	Stevens
DeSaulnier	Maloney, Sean	Strickland
Deutch	Manning	Suozzi
Dingell	Matsui	Swalwell
Doggett	McBath	Takano
Doyle, Michael F.	McCollum	Thompson (CA)
Escobar	McEachin	Thompson (MS)
Eshoo	McGovern	Titus
Espallat	McNerney	Tlaib
Evans	Meeks	Tonko
Fletcher	Meng	Torres (CA)
Foster	Mfume	Torres (NY)
Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)	Trahan
Gallego	Morelle	Trone
Garamendi	Moulton	Underwood
Garcia (IL)	Mirvan	Vargas
Garcia (TX)	Murphy (FL)	Veasey
Golden	Nadler	Vela
Gomez	Napolitano	Velázquez
Gottheimer	Neal	Wasserman
Green, Al (TX)	Neguse	Schultz
Grijalva	Newman	Waters
Harder (CA)	Norcross	Watson Coleman
Hayes	O'Halleran	Welch
Higgins (NY)	Ocasio-Cortez	Wexton
Himes	Omar	Wild
Horsford	Pallone	Williams (GA)
Houlahan	Panetta	Wilson (FL)
Hoyer	Pappas	Yarmuth
	Pascrell	
	Payne	

NAYS—207

Aderholt	Cammack	Fitzgerald
Allen	Carl	Fitzpatrick
Amodei	Carter (GA)	Fleischmann
Armstrong	Carter (TX)	Fortenberry
Arrington	Cawthorn	Fox
Babin	Chabot	Franklin, C.
Bacon	Cheney	Scott
Baird	Cline	Fulcher
Balderson	Cloud	Gaetz
Banks	Clyde	Gallagher
Barr	Cole	Garbarino
Bentz	Comer	Garcia (CA)
Bergman	Crawford	Gibbs
Bice (OK)	Crenshaw	Gimenez
Biggs	Curtis	Gohmert
Bilirakis	Davidson	Gonzales, Tony
Bishop (NC)	Davis, Rodney	Gonzalez (OH)
Boebert	DesJarlais	Good (VA)
Bost	Diaz-Balart	Gooden (TX)
Brady	Donalds	Gosar
Brooks	Duncan	Granger
Buchanan	Dunn	Graves (LA)
Buck	Emmer	Graves (MO)
Bucshon	Estes	Green (TN)
Budd	Fallon	Greene (GA)
Burchett	Feenstra	Griffith
Burgess	Ferguson	Grothman
Calvert	Fischbach	Guest

Guthrie	Massie	Salazar
Hagedorn	Mast	Scalise
Harris	McCarthy	Schweikert
Harshbarger	McCaull	Sessions
Hartzler	McClain	Simpson
Hern	McClintock	Smith (MO)
Herrell	McHenry	Smith (NE)
Herrera Beutler	McKinley	Smith (NJ)
Hice (GA)	Meijer	Smucker
Hill	Meuser	Spartz
Hinson	Miller (IL)	Staubert
Hollingsworth	Miller (WV)	Steel
Hudson	Miller-Meeks	Stefanik
Huizenga	Moolenaar	Steil
Issa	Mooney	Steube
Jackson	Moore (AL)	Stewart
Jacobs (NY)	Moore (UT)	Taylor
Johnson (LA)	Mullin	Tenney
Johnson (OH)	Murphy (NC)	Thompson (PA)
Johnson (SD)	Nehls	Tiffany
Jordan	Newhouse	Timmons
Joyce (OH)	Norman	Turner
Joyce (PA)	Nunes	Upton
Katko	Obernolte	Valadao
Keller	Owens	Van Drew
Kelly (MS)	Palazzo	Van Dwyne
Kelly (PA)	Palmer	Wagner
Kim (CA)	Pence	Walberg
Kinzinger	Perry	Walorski
Kustoff	Pfuger	Waltz
LaHood	Posey	Weber (TX)
Lamborn	Reed	Webster (FL)
Latta	Reschenthaler	Wenstrup
LaTurner	Rice (SC)	Westerman
Letlow	Rodgers (WA)	Williams (TX)
Long	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (SC)
Loudermilk	Rogers (KY)	Wittman
Lucas	Rose	Womack
Luetkemeyer	Rosendale	Young
Mace	Rouzer	Zeldin
Malliotakis	Roy	
Mann	Rutherford	

NOT VOTING—7

Costa	Gonzalez,	LaMalfa
Crow	Vicente	Lesko
	Higgins (LA)	Scott, Austin

□ 1537

Messrs. WESTERMAN and LAHOOD changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. LOFGREN changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt	Garcia (IL)	Meng (Jeffries)
(Moolenaar)	(Garcia (TX))	Napolitano
Allred (Wexton)	Granger	(Correa)
Auchincloss	(Calvert)	Neal (Lynch)
(Moulton)	Grijalva	Nunes (Garcia)
Bishop (GA)	(Stanton)	(CA)
(Butterfield)	Jackson (Nehls)	Payne (Pallone)
Buchanan	Johnson (TX)	Pfuger (Mann)
(LaHood)	(Jeffries)	Porter (Wexton)
Cárdenas	Jones (Williams)	Ruiz (Correa)
(Carbajal)	(GA)	Rush
DeSaulnier	Kirkpatrick	(Underwood)
(Matsui)	(Stanton)	Smucker (Joyce)
Escobar (Garcia)	Lawson (FL)	(PA)
(TX)	(Evans)	Stewart (Owens)
Fallon (Nehls)	Leger Fernandez	Tonko (Pallone)
Frankel, Lois	(Jacobs (CA))	Trone (Beyer)
(Clark (MA))	McEachin	Wilson (FL)
Fulcher	(Wexton)	(Hayes)
(Simpson)	McHenry (Banks)	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 208, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 211]

YEAS—219

Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Gonzalez,	Omar
Vicente	Pallone
Gottheimer	Panetta
Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Grijalva	Pascarell
Harder (CA)	Payne
Hayes	Perlmutter
Higgins (NY)	Peters
Himes	Phillips
Horsford	Pingree
Houlahan	Pocan
Hoyer	Porter
Huffman	Pressley
Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Jacobs (CA)	Quigley
Jayapal	Raskin
Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Johnson (GA)	Ross
Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Jones	Ruiz
Kahele	Ruppersberger
Kaptur	Rush
Keating	Ryan
Kelly (IL)	Sanchez
Khan	Sarbanes
Kildee	Scanlon
Kilmer	Schakowsky
Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Kind	Schneider
Kirkpatrick	Schrader
Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Kuster	Scott (VA)
Lamb	Scott, David
Langevin	Sewell
Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Lawrence	Sires
Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Lee (NV)	Soto
Leger Fernandez	Spanberger
Levin (CA)	Speier
Levin (MI)	Stansbury
Lieu	Stanton
Lofgren	Stevens
Lowenthal	Strickland
Luria	Suozi
Lynch	Swalwell
Malinowski	Takano
Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
Carolyn B.	Thompson (MS)
Maloney, Sean	Titus
Manning	Tlaib
Matsui	Tonko
McBath	Torres (CA)
McCollum	Torres (NY)
McEachin	Trahan
McGovern	Trone
McNerney	Underwood
Meeks	Vargas
Meng	Veasey
Mfume	Vela
Moore (WI)	Velázquez
Morille	Wasserman
Moulton	Schultz
Mrvan	Waters
Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman
Nadler	Welch
Napolitano	Wexton
Neal	Wild
Neguse	Williams (GA)
Newman	Wilson (FL)
Norcross	Yarmuth
O'Halleran	

NAYS—208

Brooks	Comer
Buchanan	Crawford
Buck	Crenshaw
Bucshon	Curtis
Budd	Davidson
Burchett	Davis, Rodney
Burgess	DesJarlais
Calvert	Diaz-Balart
Cammack	Donalds
Carl	Duncan
Carter (GA)	Dunn
Carter (TX)	Emmer
Cawthorn	Estes
Chabot	Fallon
Cheney	Feenstra
Cline	Ferguson
Cloud	Fischbach
Clyde	Fitzgerald
Cole	Fitzpatrick

Fleischmann	Kelly (MS)	Reschenthaler
Fortenberry	Kelly (PA)	Rice (SC)
Fox	Kim (CA)	Rodgers (WA)
Franklin, C.	Kinzinger	Rogers (AL)
Scott	Kustoff	Rogers (KY)
Fulcher	LaHood	Rose
Gaetz	LaMalfa	Rosendale
Gallagher	Lamborn	Rouzer
Garbarino	Latta	Roy
Garcia (CA)	LaTurner	Rutherford
Gibbs	Lesko	Salazar
Jimenez	Letlow	Scalise
Gohmert	Long	Schweikert
Gonzales, Tony	Loudermilk	Sessions
Gonzalez (OH)	Lucas	Simpson
Good (VA)	Luetkemeyer	Smith (MO)
Gooden (TX)	Mace	Smith (NE)
Gosar	Malliotakis	Smith (NJ)
Granger	Mann	Smucker
Graves (LA)	Massie	Spartz
Graves (MO)	Mast	Staubert
Green (TN)	McCarthy	Steel
Greene (GA)	McCaull	Stefanik
Griffith	McClain	Steil
Grothman	McClintock	Steube
Guest	McHenry	Stewart
Guthrie	McKinley	Taylor
Hagedorn	Meijer	Tenney
Harris	Meuser	Thompson (PA)
Harshbarger	Miller (IL)	Tiffany
Hartzler	Miller (WV)	Timmons
Hern	Miller-Meeks	Turner
Herrell	Moolenaar	Upton
Herrera Beutler	Mooney	Valadao
Hice (GA)	Moore (AL)	Van Drew
Hill	Moore (UT)	Van Dwyne
Hinson	Mullin	Wagner
Hollingsworth	Murphy (NC)	Walberg
Hudson	Nehls	Walorski
Huizenga	Newhouse	Waltz
Issa	Norman	Weber (TX)
Jackson	Nunes	Webster (FL)
Jacobs (NY)	Obernolte	Wenstrup
Johnson (LA)	Owens	Westerman
Johnson (OH)	Palazzo	Williams (TX)
Johnson (SD)	Palmer	Wilson (SC)
Jordan	Pence	Wittman
Joyce (OH)	Perry	Womack
Joyce (PA)	Pfuger	Young
Katko	Posey	Zeldin
Keller	Reed	

NOT VOTING—3

Brady	Higgins (LA)	Scott, Austin
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□ 1600

So the resolution was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt	Gottheimer	McEachin
(Moolenaar)	(Panetta)	(Wexton)
Buchanan	Granger	Meng (Jeffries)
(LaHood)	(Calvert)	Napolitano
DeSaulnier	Grijalva	(Correa)
(Matsui)	(Stanton)	Payne (Pallone)
Doyle, Michael	Johnson (TX)	Ruiz (Correa)
F. (Cartwright)	(Jeffries)	Rush
Frankel, Lois	Jones (Williams)	(Underwood)
(Clark (MA))	(GA)	Stewart (Owens)
Fulcher	Kahele (Moulton)	Trone (Beyer)
(Simpson)	Kirkpatrick	Wilson (FL)
Garcia (IL)	(Stanton)	(Hayes)
(Garcia (TX))	Lawson (FL)	
	(Evans)	

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS AND AGREE TO CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 7 of House Resolution 535, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 678; H.R. 1036; H.R. 1079; H.R. 1158; H.R. 1250; H.R. 1754; H.R. 1833; H.R. 1850; H.R. 1871; H.R. 1877; H.R. 1893; H.R. 1895; H.R. 2118; H.R. 2795; H.R. 2928; H.R. 2980; H.R. 3003; H.R. 3138; H.R. 3223; H.R.